

Ardmore, Pa., station during the past five years in November is interesting.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

White-throated Sparrow Return at Ardmore, Pa., at Least 6½ Years Old.—No. 39-128738, Adult ♂, banded December 24, 1938.

1st return April 26, 1940
2nd return November 11, 1940
3rd return March 7, 1942
4th return October 31, 1942
5th return November 27, 1943

The White-throat is a migratory bird at Ardmore, Pa., with a few remaining to winter. It does not breed in our locality.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

Some Alaska Returns.—During the spring and summer of 1942 I banded 133 birds including 68 Gambel Sparrows, two Fox Sparrows, and one Slate-colored junco. Of this number five Gambel Sparrows, one Fox Sparrow, and the single junco returned in 1943, giving return percentages respectively of 7.3, 50, and 100. The Junco nested near the traps, as some of the others may also have done, for of some I have repeat records extending through the summer except for brief times when the traps were closed.

One Gambel Sparrow, 40-168545, has a record indicating that it may have migrated beyond this point stopping in both spring and fall. This bird was banded as an adult on May 22, 1942, and repeated six times through May 26. My traps were idle from that date until July 7, but this bird was not retaken until August 19 on which date it repeated three times. I next took it as a return on May 24, 1943; one year and two days after banding. It repeated once on May 26. My traps were idle from July 19 to August 7. Thereafter this bird repeated twice on August 22 and once the next day.—HENRY C. KYLLINGSTAD, Mountain Village (Lower Yukon), Alaska.

RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner

BANDING STUDIES AND MIGRATION

1. **The Problem of Partial Migration.** David Lack. 1943. *British Birds*, 37 (7) : 120-130. Returns from birds banded in England and Scotland are used in studying the problem of partial migration. In the case of the British Song Thrush, *Turdus ericetorum ericetorum* Turton, returns show that the birds either winter close to the place where they were banded as nestlings or migrate for considerable distances. Furthermore there is a sharp separation of the westward migration to Ireland from the migration southward to France, Spain, and Portugal. There is no migration for the purpose of wintering in southern England. A large portion of the thrushes of southern England spend the winter there, whereas an equally large portion of the thrushes of northern England are migratory. Eighty-four per cent of the thrushes recovered in France, Spain, and Portugal were first year birds whereas only 41% of those recovered in Ireland were of this group.

The British Starlings, *Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* L., are mostly resident. A small number, especially from northern Britain, migrate westward to Ireland,